THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Number from the beginning, 747: No. 17 OF THE XVth VOLUME.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

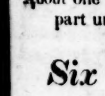
Saturday, September 27, 1834.

Eligible Situations
For Farmers, Stores, Private Residences, &c.,
FOR SALE.

Intending to remove to the West, I will dispose of the following PROPERTY, consisting of

Lands in Lincoln County,
AND
Lots in Lincolnton,
—TO WIT:—

A Plantation, containing **264 Acres,** on the waters of Clark's Creek, 8 or 9 miles north of Lincolnton, a good proportion under cultivation; including a


DWELLING-HOUSE

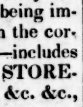
and other out-houses, a fine ORCHARD, &c.

The soil of this Land is not inferior to any in the County, and is situated in a good neighborhood for a Store.

—ALSO—

THREE TRACTS,

Adjoining the above——one of **200,** one of **159,** and the other of **130** ACRES:

TWO OF WHICH HAVE
DWELLING-HOUSES.


All the above tracts have a fine proportion of meadow, bottom, and upland. They will be sold separate or together,

—ALSO—

ANOTHER TRACT,

About two miles from the above, on the waters of Allen's Creek,

Containing 150 Acres,

Principally well timbered with Pine, and would be a desirable appendage to either or all of the above farming Lands.

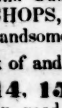
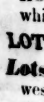
—ALSO—

THE PLANTATION

Whereon I now live, about half a mile from Lincolnton, on the South Fork of Catawba, containing

Upwards of 300 Acres.

This tract is beautifully situated, being nearly surrounded by the river, and in view of the village. From the nature of the soil, and the situation, this plantation produces equally well in a wet or a dry season. It is improved with

A Comfortable  DWELLING,
Out-Houses, Barns, Cribs, Stables, &c.;

A **Distillery** on an improved plan;
A first rate **Tan-Yard,** &c.

—ALSO—

About 600 Acres,

On Indian Creek, nine or ten miles from Lincolnton, on the Morganton road, including a good shoal for a Saw-Mill or other Machinery. This Tract will afford a large quantity of Meadow and Arable Land, and a good range for cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

—ALSO—

A SMALL TRACT,

About one and a half miles east of Lincolnton—part under cultivation, and part woodland.

—ALSO—

Six Lots in Lincolnton,
TO WIT:

Lot No. 1, Northeast Square——decidedly the best situation in the place for business, being immediately in front of the Courthouse, on the corner of Main Street and Public Square—includes a DWELLING and Out-Houses, a STORE-HOUSE, several SHOPS, OFFICES, &c. &c., which bring in a handsome yearly rent:

LOT No. 15, back of and near to the above:

Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in the South-west Square—all in good fence, and under cultivation.

☞ By applying to me, or my son JOHN D. HOKE, at Lincolnton, the terms can be known—they will be made easy.

DANIEL HOKE.

Lincolnton, September 20, 1834. 3t

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale,

A Good Tract of Land,

On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are

About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good

Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin,
together with a new unfinished

FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE
and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

☞ The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post Office, Rowan County.

WARNER BROWN.

September 20, 1834. 3m*

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE 1st of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per session, (5 months,) is $10 50—Drawing and Painting, $10—Music, $20—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL,
Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1834. Principal.

Poetic **Recess**

"Thy strains, O Poesy! shall never die,
"While man can feel, or Music charm the sky;
"O'er thee the sword no victory can gain,
"And time assails thy feeblest works in vain."

STANZAS.

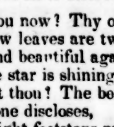
BY REV. W. O. PEABODY.

I love the memory of that hour
When first in youth I found thee;
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee;
A single star was rising then,
With mild and lovely motion;
And scarce the zephyr's gentle breath
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling,
As when within the winding shell
The playful winds are stealing;
It tells my heart of those bright years
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? Thy once lov'd flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining,
And bright and beautiful again
That single star is shining;
But where art thou? The bonded grass
A dewy stone discloses,
And love's bright footsteps print the ground
Where all our peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears are not for thee—
'Twere weakness to deplore thee,
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
While angels half adore thee.
Thy days were few and quickly told,—
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
N. Carolina  Rail-Road!!

LOTTERY-OFFICE
In Fayetteville, N. C.,

WHERE Tickets can be had in almost all the Lotteries drawn in the United States, either by the single Ticket or in Packages put up with one of the numbers on each ticket composing the numbers by which the prizes in the scheme are ascertained—thereby insuring to the purchaser of a package a certain amount of prizes, nearly equal to one-half of the cost of the package.

☞ THE RAIL-ROAD WILL BE ALLOWED A COMMISSION on the SALES of ALL TICKETS SOLD at THE FAYETTEVILLE OFFICE or ITS AGENCIES, in any Lottery drawn by YATES & McINTYRE. ☜

The drawings of the Lotteries in which Tickets are sold, and of others, will be regularly received at this Office. (Fayetteville,) and published in the "Western Carolinian," and "Carolina Watchman," Salisbury.

Packages of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters, will be sent by mail, to *order*.

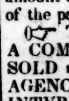
Customers wishing packages, who will remit one-half the price thereof in cash, shall receive, in return, a certified copy of such package, containing an exact list of the combination numbers: they shall also receive the earliest information of the drawings, &c.

☞ Prizes paid at this Office, or its Agencies.

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers.*
James Seawell, AGENT.
Fayetteville, September 13, 1834.

IMPORTANT SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country, will sell, to the highest bidder,
On TUESDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next,
The following Property,
—VIZ—

150 Acres of Land, well improved and well watered, in the Thiatira Settlement, adjoining John McConnaughey's, Mrs. Henderson's, Samuel Miller's, and the Thiatira Church land. There is a good meadow on the land, and more to clear—  a good DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, and other Out-Houses.

At the same time, I will also sell

All my Crop, consisting of Corn, Cotton, Hay, Fodder, &c.; all my Household and Kitchen Furniture; and all my stock of Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE LINGLE.

Rowan, Sept. 20, 1834. 2*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Southern Christian Herald.

THIS paper is published weekly, in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) Its great and leading object is to promote, defend, and sustain, the Christian Religion.—It shall conform, in its principles, to the Doctrines, Church Order, and Ecclesiastical Policy, of the Presbyterian Church—particularly regarding the interests of the Church in the Southern States. It shall inculcate the high and holy standard of Christian Morality.

In order to render it as extensively useful as possible, consistent with its main design, it shall appropriate a portion of its columns to Literary, Scientific, and Political subjects—but without entering into the party discussions of the day.

In general, its object is to do good to all men, by improving the mind and the heart; advancing the best interests of society, and promoting the glory of God.

TERMS.—The Christian Herald is published on an imperial sheet, at $3 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 50 if not paid before the end of the year.

Columbia, Sept. 20, 1834.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having occasion to write to the subscriber, Sheriff of Lincoln County, are requested to direct to "*Mountain Creek Post-Office, Lincoln County.*"—And all who write on their own business will please to PAY THE POSTAGE.

THOMAS WARD.

Lincoln Co., Sept. 20, 1834. 4t*

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New England Galaxy.

HUMAN LIFE,
OR THE FIRST AND LAST MINUTE.

Minutes Pass.—The anxious husband paces slowly across his study. He is a father, a man child is born unto him. Minutes pass—the child has been blessed by a parent, whom it cannot recognize, and pressed to that bosom to which instinct alone guides for sustenance—the young wife too has faintly answered to a husband's questions, and felt his warm kiss on her forehead.

Hours pass.—The low moaning from the closely covered cradle, tells of the first wants of its occupant. The quiet tread of the nurse, speaks of suffering around her; while her glad countenance says that the very suffering which she is trying to alleviate, is a source of joy; and the nameless articles, which from time to time she arranges on the hearth, tell of a new claimant for the courtesies and attentions of those who have progressed further on the pathway of existence.

Days pass.—Visiters are thronging the chamber, and the mother, pale and interesting after her recent sickness, is receiving their congratulations, and listening proudly to their praises of the little treasure which lies asleep in its rocking bed at her feet,—The scene shifts, and the father is there with her alone, as the twilight deepens about them, while they are planning the future destiny of their child.

Weeks pass—The eyes of the young mother are sparkling with health, and the rose blooms again on her cheek, and the cares of pleasure and home engage her attention, and the father is once more mingling with the world; yet they find many opportunities each day to visit the young inheritor of life; to watch over his dreamless slumber; to trace each other's looks in his countenance, and to ponder upon the felicity of which he is the bearer to them.

Months pass.—The cradle is deserted. But the chamber floor is strewed with play things, and there is a little one loitering among them, whose half-lisped words, and hearty laugh, and sunny countenance, tell you that the entrance into life is over a pathway of flowers. The cradle is empty, but the last prayers of the parents are uttered over the small crib which stands by their own bedside, and their latest attention is given to the peaceful breathings of its occupant.

Years pass.—Childhood has strengthened into boyhood, and gamboled along into manhood. Old connexions are broken—parents are sleeping in their graves—new intimacies are formed—a new home is about him, new cares distract. He is abroad, struggling amid the business of life, or resting from it with those whom he has chosen from his own generation. Time is beginning to wrinkle his forehead, and thought has robbed his looks of their gaiety, and study has dimmed his eyes. Those who began life after he had grown up are fast crowding him out of it, and there are many claimants upon his industry and love for protection and support

* * * * * * * *

Years pass.—His own children have become men, and are quitting him, as he also quitted the home of his fathers. His steps have lost their elasticity—his hand has become familiar with his cane, to which he is obliged to trust in his walks. He has left the bustle which fatigued him. He looks anxiously in each day's paper among the deaths—and then ponders over the name of an old friend, and tries to persuade himself that he is younger, stronger, and has a better hold upon life, than any of his contemporaries.

Months pass.—He gradually diminishes the circle of his activity. He dislikes to go abroad where he finds so many new faces, and he grieves to meet his former companions after a short absence, they seem to have grown so old and infirm. Quiet enjoyments only are relished—a little conversation about old times—a sober game at whist—a religious treatise,—and early bed,—form for him the sum total of his pleasure.

Weeks pass.—Infirmity keeps him in his chamber. His walks are limited to the small space between his easy chair and his bed. His swollen limbs are wrapped in flannels. His sight is failing—his ears refuse their duty, and his cup is but half filled, since otherwise his shaking hands cannot carry it to his shrunk lips, without spilling its contents. His powers are weakened—his faculties are blunted—his strength is lost.

Days pass.—The old man does not leave his bed—his memory is failing—he talks, but cannot be understood—he asks questions, but they relate to the transactions of a former generation—he speaks of occurrences, but the recollection of no one around him can go back to their scenes—he seems to commune with comrades, but when he names them it is found that the waters of time and oblivion have covered their tombs.

Hours pass.—The taper grows dimmer and dimmer—the machinery moves yet more and more slowly—the sands are fewer as they measure the allotted span. The motion of those about him is unheeded, or becomes a vexation. Each fresh inquiry after his health is a knell. The springs of life can no longer force on its wheels—the "silver cord" is fast untwisted—the pitcher is broken at the fountain—and time "is a burthen." His children are about him, but he heeds them not—his friends are near, but he does not recognize them. The circle is completed. The course is run, and utter weakness brings the damp which ushers in the night of death.

Minutes pass.—His breathing grows softer and lower—his pulse beats fainter and feebler. Those around him are listening, but cannot tell when they cease. The embers are burnt out—and the flame flashes not before it expires. His "three-score years and ten" are numbered. Human life "is finished."

☞ The number of emigrants for America, which sailed from Liverpool, during the quarter ending July 1st, was 11,625.

GIN TEMPLES.

The expenses incurred in fitting up gin-shop bars in London is almost incredible; every one trying to vie with his neighbour in convenient arrangements, general display, rich carving, brass work, finely veined mahogany, gilding, and ornamental painting. The carving of one ornament alone in the Grapes gin-shop, old street road, cost 100*l.*; the workmanship was by one of the first carvers of wood in London. Three gin shops have been lately fitted up in Red Lion street, at the expense for the bar alone of upwards of 2000*l.* Time was when gin was only to be found in by-lanes, and blind alleys—in dirty obscure holes, 'yclp'd dram shops; but now gin is become a giant demigod, a mighty spirit, dwelling in gaudy gold-beplastered temples, erected to his honour in every street, and worshipped by countless thousands, who daily sacrifice at his shrine their health, their strength, their money, their minds, their bodies, wives, children, sacred home, and liberty. Juggernaut is but a fool to him—for the devotees of Juggernaut, though they put themselves into the way of being crushed to death beneath his chariot wheels, are put out of their misery at once; but the devotees of the great spirit, gin, devote themselves to *lingering* misery;—for his sake *they* are contented to drag on a degraded, nasty existence—to see their children pine, dwindle, and famish, to steep themselves in poverty to the very lips, and die at last, poor, sneaking, beadle-kicked, gruel-swoln paupers! In these temples of the great gin-spirit, may be seen maudlin, unwashed multitudes, the ancient and infant of a span long, old men and maidens, grandsires and grandams, fathers and mothers, husbands, wives, and children, crowding, jostling, and sucking in the portions of the spirit which the flaunting priestesses dole out to them in return for their copper offerings.—*Sunday in London.*

SINGULAR ATTACK AND RESCUE.

A singular encounter was observed to take place between a sparrow-hawk and a wood-pigeon, on Tuesday the 19th instant, in Western Plean-garden. After the hawk had struck his quarry, both birds mounted, in close conflict, into the air, where they had a desperate struggle for some time; the poor cushat's feathers flying like chaff before the wind. The hawk seemed at length to strike his talons deep into the sides of his poor victim, for it began to scream most lustily, and must have speedily sunk under the unequal conflict, had not the cries of distress attracted the attention of a few crows, who had been taking their morning flight in search of breakfast. Seeing that the pigeon was struggling with a common enemy, they generously flew with all their might to the scene of action, crowing and cawing at a pitch that must have dismayed a less dauntless heart than that of our hero. He stood the onset firmly for some time, but his opponents were too numerous, and fell upon him so lustily, that he was speedily compelled to resign his victim, take to his wings, and fly away. This being an exercise in which none of his antagonists could match him, and in which numbers gave them no advantage, he was soon out of sight, leaving the poor pigeon seemingly nothing the worse, except what arose from alarm, and the disorder of its plumage; for the person who had witnessed this singular attack and rescue, had the pleasure of seeing the pigeon fly away in security towards its favorite retreat, in a neighboring wood. With no part, however, of the conflict, was he more amused than that which arose from the conduct of a parcel of magpies, who were attracted to the spot by the struggles and cries of the combatant. They collected on the trees beneath the scene of action, from whence they continued to pour out their noisy threats in most valorous clamor towards the common enemy; but, as sometimes happens with more noble bipeds, their valour was dissipated in empty threats; for, though they seemed by their chatter to be mightily pleased with the gallant behaviour of the crows, they took good care not to risk a feather in the cause.—*Sterling Journal.*

MATERNAL HEROISM.

On the 17th of January, 1786, a party of Indians killed George Mason, at Flat Creek, about twelve miles from Knoxville, Tennessee. During the night he heard a noise at his stable, and stepped out to ascertain the cause, and the Indians coming between him and the door, intercepted his return. He fled, but was fired upon, and wounded. He reached a cave, about a quarter of a mile from his house, out of which, already weltering in blood, he was dragged and murdered. Having done this, they returned to the house to despatch his wife and children. Mrs. Mason, unconcious of the fate of her husband, heard them talking to each other as they approached the house. At first, she was delighted with the hope that her neighbors, aroused by the firing, had come to her assistance. But perceiving that the conversation was neither in English nor German, the language of her neighbors, she instantly inferred that they were savages coming to attack the house.

The heroine had, that very morning, learned how the double trigger of a rifle was set. Fortunately, the children were not awakened by the firing, and she took care not to awaken them.—She shut the door, and barred it with benches and tables; and took down the well charged rifle of her husband. She placed herself directly opposite the opening which would be made by forcing the door. Her husband came not, and she was but too well aware that he was slain. She was alone in darkness. The yelling savages were, without pressing upon the door. She took counsel from her own magnanimity, heightened by affection for her children, that were sleeping unconsciously around her. The Indians, pushing with great violence, gradually opened the door sufficiently wide to attempt an entrance. The body of one was thrust into the opening, and just filled it. He was struggling for admittance. Two or three, more directly behind him, were propelling him forward. She set the trigger of the rifle, put the muzzle near the fore[illegible]st, and in such a direction that the ball, after passing through his body, would penetrate those behind. She fired. The first Indian fell; the next one uttered the scream of mortal agony. This intrepid woman saw the policy of profound silence. She observed it. The Indians in consequence were led to believe that armed men were in the house. They withdrew from the house, took three horses from the stable, and set it on fire. It was afterwards ascertained, that this highminded widow had saved herself and children from the attack of twenty-five assailants.—*Buffalo N. Y. Literary Enquirer.*

From the New Haven Herald.

A GLANCE AT THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. Editor—as every one wishes to know something of the Lions at Washington, I shall attempt to give you some outline of them. Fortunately, I am in the Reporter's box of the Senate, and the subjects are all placed in the most favorable light.

First of all, is old Harry Clay—old in reputation, though not so in age. There he sits, afar off to the right, behind Daniel Webster, whose noble forehead reminds one of an old Roman castle, armed with veteran troops, and impregnable to all the assaults of the enemy—there he is, tall and majestic—perhaps, however, I should ot have said majestic, since his feet are carelessly resting upon his desk. Various printed reports are under them; no great sign, I fancy, of the value he puts upon them. What a lofty forehead he has! with the eye, the nose, the cheek bones, of an Indian Prophet. His hands are clasped—his brow fixed, and, with his chin resting on his breast, he is ruminating some great national question. I like his mouth prodigiously—in fact it is a prodigious mouth—as wide and as smooth as a Connecticut clam-shell; and then it contains within it words as smooth and as slippery as a clam-shell's meat. Ah! something has brought him to his feet. "Mr. President!" What a soft, silvery, simple utterance, he gives the word. What a fine six foot figured fellow! His gestures too so natural—now lifting them with an easy motion to his head, and now they meet like his conclusion, in one concentered point. But he is only suggesting to the Senate—the question before it is not one of great moment—else Harry would do the business in quite a different style. If the honor, the reputation, the interest, of the country were at stake he would make you feel every sort of way—from the maddened indignation of the soul, down to the calm sunshine of the heart. To use one of his images, he would cease to crawl along with the snail like progress of the sluggish Mississippi craftsman, waiting on tide and wind—but, superior to both, like the noble steam boat, dashing from its prow every impediment, he would bear down all opposition. Harry Clay is truly a great man; and if we speak of him as an orator, he certainly stands at the head of the American catalogue. When I say this, I lose none of my veneration for Patrick Henry. That man, I grant, "spoke with a voice sweeter than music—in words as pure and as true as inspiration"—but they were the words of liberty—and no lips warmed with coals from her altar could fail to have uttered them. It was easy then to be a patriot, and still easier to proclaim patriotic sentiments—but in this day—no, I will not express myself—enough is it, that we have such men as Henry Clay—and the Republic is always safe.—Those men who suppose him a great politician, have widely mistaken him—I mean politician as it is now taken—with all its trickery and time serving. He is too frank for such. He attempted to act the part once, but came near being hissed from the stage. If Henry Clay lives at all with posterity (and I do not make this a possibility) it must be as the first of our statesmen-orators—as the man who was idolized by his friends, and honored by those who, differing from him, have been improperly called his enemies.

Just before Harry, I have placed the Hon. Daniel Webster. I can't nick-name him.—Even his name is too cold and terrible to sport with. There is nothing of persuasion or gentleness in his countenance; if you love it at all, 'tis only that love which superior abilities inspire. I have said that his head reminds one of an old Roman castle. If you could point from them two spears dipped in poison, with the black flags of death placed above, they would somewhat resemble his darkened brows and furious eyes when provoked to combat. Then, too, is that unearthly smile of his—always attending his sarcasms, which, as an orator of the other house has well said, are like the emanations of the spirit of the icy ocean—they are frozen mercury, becoming as caustic as red hot iron. If the Massachusetts Senator never warms you with his fancy, he never fails to delight. His mind is a book of well selected problems, which he demonstrates and arranges in a structure as beautiful as the very capitol in which he thunders. Nature has cut him out, body and soul, for the forum, and if this government ever places him in his proper sphere, it will be at the head of our judiciary, illuminating it by his various accomplishments and profound legal attainments.

Immediately before Webster, on the opposite side of the Senate, sits Calhoun. If you notice that peculiar forehead of his, with the stiff grizzly hair which stands up above it, you will never after miss his likeness. He is the greatest man in conversation you ever listened to. He is [illegible] he had not such a slouch in his shoulders, he would be at least six feet high. But he wears the helmet of Minerva, and that, of itself, is enough to make him stoop. He has, (as is always his manner) caught the eye of Webster, and is laying off his arguments to him. His long slim finger, how pointedly it shakes—his mouth, how it goes—and his eye—that eye, which every one marks as such a [illegible] ture—how it searches, as the eagle does when about to rob it of its prey. The [illegible] has been too rapid—the Massachusetts [illegible] lost him. He perceives his fault—he resumes proposition, "do you observe, sir? am I right? It is self-evident!! Again they are on the [illegible] track. What a cloud of thought on Web[illegible]

how! It is gathering slowly, only to burst like a thunder-shock in some pointed reply. But Calhoun has built up his argument with too much caution. He has hanged out conductors on all sides of it.

Were I called upon to select from the Senate the man best qualified to rule the nation, dispite of his being nullifier, I should choose Calhoun. He has just the right kind of knowledge for such an office. From a long participation in the affairs of government, he is intimately acquainted will all its ramifications. Some time ago, in his native place, I heard two mechanics earnestly disputing whether their Senator was the best Blacksmith or Carpenter. They each claimed him as being first in their trade, when fortunately a brawny looking farmer came up and ended the dispute by swearing that Johnny Calhoun he had known from a little shaver, "he knowed him to be the best farmer in all the country, and would lick any man who denied what he said to be true." Although the farmer's argument was the most "powerful," the other party's was nevertheless as true; for such is the versatility of Calhoun's mind, that he imparts light to every subject upon which he exercises it. In society of any kind he is more at home than any man with whom I have ever met. He has all the accomplishments of Lord Bolingbroke, stamped into the mould of nature. I wish from my soul that he had a better voice—his stoop I could easily excuse.

By his side, you observe a tall, portly looking person, with a playful eye, and countenance ripe with eloquence. He is Preston, the other Senator from South Carolina—decidedly the first orator in the Senate, so far as mere oratory goes. If you had never been told so, you may have traced his relationship to Patrick Henry, in the full blooded veins of his forehead. He is grace all over—and that awkward hump, in the shoulder, is affectation. But as David Crocket would say, "he is working agin nature"—he cannot do it. Did you ever hear Preston when animated?—then you recollect his peculiar powers. Just like a cataract—now dashing and tumbling precipitously along, sweeping in its course, earth, tree and rock—and now floating like a gentle stream over spangled sands; glittering under the gorgeous rainbows of the spray above. His language, his gesture, his figure, are all poetry. He is the Apollo Belvidere of the Senate house. I have but one reason to urge why he should change his wig—its redness. In all other respects, it is the most graceful auxiliary to his eloquence imaginable. Behold him! In the most maddened strain he is bringing down the severest maledictions on the heads of the present administration. His hands are raised convulsively—with what terrible effect they are brought to his head—the whole man shrinks from the grasp—and his whole body has paused in attitude of the most breathless silence. Now, all that was trick—trick from the beginning to the ending—it was planned and executed chiefly to adjust his wig, which, in the warmth of his argument had slipped from its proper position. The great fault of Preston is that he speaks too much. Great men sometimes fritter away their abilities by making it too common. Let him take care.

That amiable, thrifty looking personage to the right of Preston, is Forsyth of Georgia. He has on a brown coat, and Nankin pantaloons, wove in Rhode Island, out of cotton from his own plantation in Georgia. He smiles complacently now—but now, more so than ever—he has in his pocket an appointment to the office of Secretary of State. His hair, which is very full, is suffered to grow too long, and his whiskers, which are grey, he should most assuredly cut off, if he does not wish to resemble Martin too much. He speaks well, and is the ablest administration man in the Senate. He can catch a wink from the Vice President as quick as a wink.

Behind Forsyth, your eye can't help resting upon a plump, tobacco chewing, jolly looking fellow, in figure like a bottle of best Burgundy all the world over. I do not wish to insinuate that he drinks the afore mentioned article, though one might naturally enough venture upon such a presumption, from the ruddiness of his face. This is honest Felix Grundy—honest, as the easiest handled tool of the President.

To the right of Felix, is a thin, long nosed, straight forward old gentleman, with voice seldom above a whisper, but always audible. He speaks well, and was once the friend, but now the enemey of the administration: Poindexter is his name.

Away off yonder, in a seat under the gallery, sits a keen, black eyed man---a pedlar in appearance, busily employed with his pen: He is writing out a speech, in reply to some one. He never speaks extempore, and cannot even make a motion without first putting it on paper. I mention him for this singularity, not because he takes any conspicuous stand in the Senate. He is lame, and limps as much in his person as he does in his politics: he is Isaac Hill, the man, as Davy Crockett has it, "what villanized the Bank."

Ah! I had almost forgotten Martin—the man who has placed "the honest old Roman" on a political seesaw, which goes up and down at his pleasure. He has been so often painted, that I need not give even his outlines. He has the happy nack of being always in time, when the old man's spirits go down, to wind them up again. He then takes him out to ride up and down the Pennsylvania Avenue. But it won't do—the people can't ride Martin and the President both. The outrider will at last be left in his proper place. Martin they say is a good speaker, an excellent President of the Senate.

A Dramatical feat.—A fine Newfoundland dog, belonging to the stage office in this borough, who rejoices in the name of Barry, performed an undertaking, a few days ago, which no 'cur of low degree' would ever have ventured to attempt. Having been called by a person at work on a scaffold fixed up to the third story of a new building now being erected, he betook himself to the ladder; the only means of escape, and succeeded in mounting up to the platform. We suspect that if Barry had possessed the faculty of speech, and been acquainted with poetry, he would have exclaimed

"O! who can tell how hard it is to *climb!*"

He was brought down from his elevation in the arms of one of the workmen. We can assure our readers that this is no *egg* story; and if any of them doubt the fact, our wish is, that the next time Barry ascends the ladder, "may they be there to see."

——sville (*Pa.*) *Spy.*

Illustration.—Mr. Wilde, in a late ——says:—"Putting down corruption by employing State Banks in place of the Bank of the United States, is like promoting temperance by establishing five hundred grog shops in place of one wholesale grocery."

POLITICAL.

AMENDMENTS TO THE Constitution of the United States.

First Congress, first session. March 4, 1789.

ART. 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ART. 2. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. 3. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. 4. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

ART. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. 6. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. 7. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ART 9. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Third Congress, second session. December 2d, 1793.

ART. 11. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. [*See Art. 3d, Sec. 2d, clause*, 1.]

Eighth Congress, first session. October 17th, 1803.

ART. 12. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greates number of votes as Vice President, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States. [*See Art. 2d, Sec. 1st, Clause 3d.*]

NOTES.

The following amendments have also been proposed by Congress, but not ratified by the States:

1. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than one hundred representatives, nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons. [*Proposed at the first session of the first Congress.*]

2. No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened. [*Proposed at the first session of the first Congress.*]

3. If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility, or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them. [*Proposed at the second session of the eleventh Congress.*]

A terrible battle took place at Ghent, between two parties of women, amounting to nearly 150, some days ago. The contest rose from one party wishing to force the other into a combination to cease working. Innumerable caps and bonnets were torn to rags, several ears were pulled off, and handfuls of hair were seen floating away in the breeze.

A short story on a long subject.---A stalk of corn has been taken from the land of a farmer in Salem, N. J., mensuring fifteen feet and five inches in height.

From the Columbia Observer.

HISTORY OF PARTY NAMES.

We think that no struggle has ever arisen, in modern times, between the friends of power and those of popular rights, in which the indignation of the latter, and the insolence of the former, did not mutually bestow upon each other the same cantdesignation; a name in which the plain and downright *hate* of the popular party has usually sought merely to express the tyrannical and plundering propensities of their oppressors; while these have, almost uniformly, attempted to fix upon their humbler or less powerful adversaries, some phrase of contempt, that may intimate them to be *a low and vulgar crew*; in whom it is the height of impudence to claim to take any part in the mystery of governing themselves; and who should be exceedingly modest, even in endeavoring, when trampled on, to abstract their unsightly and ignoble carcasses from the tread of their betters, born to walk upon their necks!

Thus the party of the Spanish tyrants gave to the first revolutionists of Holland, the name of "Gueux"—beggars. It is usually said, that the Dutchess of Parma inquiring about them of a Courtier (the Count de Barlamont,) he scornfully described to her, by this French word, their meaness and wretchedness. The epithet, however, finally became, by dint of the brave and honest cause to which it had been attached, one of honor, instead of reproach; as has continually happened, in like arrogant attempts of the powerful to bear down the weak and oppressed, by names of contempt or ridicule.

In the same manner, the sect of the French Protestants was stigmatized, in their just but unhappy struggle for religious liberty, by the nick-name of "Huguenots;" because (as the Dictionari de Trevoux suggests) persecution had compelled them to hide themselves in holes and caves, and to appear only at night; so that they were ridiculed as minions and subjects of King *Hugues* or *Hugon*, (Hugh the great hobgoblin of France.)

So, too, the insurrection of the French Peasantry, during the wars between John of France and Edward III, was contemptuously called, by the very nobles whose wanton oppression and rapacity had driven the populace into revolt, "la Jacquerie;" a term of ridicule which some have traced merely to the homely name of "Jacques," (frequently among the common people,) while others, with greater probability, suppose that the nobles gave it in derision of the popular hope of a redress of their wrongs, when "Jacques" (John) should return from his captivity in England.

The word "Lazaroni" (beggars) which now serves a common designation of the lower orders of Naples, was, at first, a political nick-name, bestowed upon the popular party, by the Court-party, (we believe) in the time of the extraordinary overthrow of the government by the fisherman Massaniello.

The "Fronde" (sling) the popular party under the Parliament and Cardinal de Retz was so called, because a wit, of the Court party, had amusingly compared the Parliament to boys flinging stones into a crowd, and dispersing as soon as you attempt to catch them; but re-assembling the moment pursuit ceases. De Retz, (who well understood how these things affect the popular passions) courted the application of the name, because he knew that, exciting still more the hatred of the people against the authors of the ridicule, it could only serve to make his party firmer, in proportion as angrier.

In the French Revolution, the Conservative of that day bestowed upon the party aiming at freedom the name of "Sans-Culottes," in contemptuous allusion to the wretchedness and nakedness of the inferior order, whom it was the object of the revolutionists to elevate to something like security of rights. The mere name of "Aristocrate," however, with which the people retorted, (though carrying with it no natural reproach) had become, through the long tyranny of the nobles and vices, so odious and contemptible, that it was far more than re-payment for the jest of the titled orders.

So, too, in the struggle between Charles I, aming at the overthrow of Popular Representation by Parliament, and his people, anxious to extend both their civil and religious privileges, the licentious nobles of the Court appropriated to themselves the gallant name of "Cavaliers;" giving at the same time, the name of "Roundheads" to the opposite party, whom dislike of the profligate manners of the Court had urged into the contrary fault of a demeanour too austere and too ostentatiously religious. The Court fashion of wearing the hair in long flowing ringlets, (*love locks*, as they were called) had become, to those of stricter life and more religious notions, a great abomination, as the general sign of licentious habits. They therefore adopted the opposite fashion of Coeffure; the uncouthness of which, and its contrast to the elegant and free air of the Cavalier's head-dress, gave not a little ground for jokes against the *persons*, that would have failed against the *principles*, of those ridiculed as "Croppies" and "Round-heads."

Of all these party designations, however, the memory, for the greater part, is become merely historical.

Even those of Huguenot, Puritan, &c.—which, as marking a religious creed, might have been expected to become permanent, when once avowed by the sect—have passed away. Two only of these epithets, have survived the times in which they arose; and passing into the language itself, as words necessary to convey certain ideas, that always subsist. We mean, of course, the names "Whig" and "Tory;" which, though of cant origin, like the rest, have continued for near 150 years, to be the vehicles of the same popular meaning of "*friend of popular right—friend of liberty*, on the one hand; and on the other, "*the King's friend*—friends of the *government*, rather than of the *governed*."

These words are perfectly well understood, in this sense, wherever the English tongue is spoken. In England, the name of Tory, recalls too strongly the recollection of principles repeatedly borne down by the general disapproval of the bulk of honest and sensible men, for any one, except the most absurdly aristocratic, voluntarily to assume the distinction. It is *inflicted*—never *claimed*. Still, it is there less odious—less damning—than in this country; where the party, that originally incurred it, joined to the slavish principles proper to the name, such acts of treachery to their country, and so much of rapine and murder, that they have hitherto been held, not merely the enemies of liberty, but, almost equally, of humanity itself.

At last, however, a party—fomented by the tendencies of our political system, and directly encouraged and sustained by the administrative power of the General Government itself—has arisen, not only to urge Tory principles, as the proper and original basis of all our free institutions—as the *true* guardians of popular right against governmental power—but even to vindicate the memory and acts of the most atrocious enemies of their fellow citizens—to attempt to stigmatize the name of "Whig," as always dishonorable and pernicious to freedom—and, in a word, by these things, by the most malignant zeal for the advancement of their ill-principles, by the most inveterate fury against the name and principles of Whigism, and by the almost open assumption of the name of "Tory," fixed on them, by general popular assent—to claim, as an honor, the long settled ignominy of this political appellation.

In one of our late Nos. we threw together a hasty exposure of one of those articles (which the Union party Presses frequently contain of late) intended to justify Toryism, by falsifying History. Though in the country, sick, and compelled to refer to notes, instead of books, we have placed in another column, citations from a few leading historical authorities, that render sufficiently ridiculous the misunderstood or garbled passages, which are the only sort that the Tory party can press into their service.

WHIG AND TORY.

"The parties, originally distinguished by the names of *Cavaliers* and *Round-heads*, changed their names into those of Tories and Whigs, from the following circumstances. A kind of robbers or banditti, in Ireland, who kept on the mountains, or in the islands formed by the vast bogs of that country, being called *Tories* (a name they still bear indifferently with that of Rapparees) the king's enemies---accusing him of favouring the rebels in Ireland, which broke out about that time----gave his partizans the name of TORIES: and, on the other hand, the Tories, to be even with their enemies, who were closely leagued with the Scots, gave them the name of Whigs; who, living in the fields and woods, fed much on milk; *Whig* signifying *Whey*." This is said, in Rees' Encyclopedia, to be the common account.

Rapin's account of the matter is as follows: "Upon the prorogation of Parliament, 1679, and the arrival of the Duke of York at court, many addresses were presented at court, in abhorrence of the former; so that two parties were formed, called the *petitioners* and the *abhorrers*; and, as the animosity between the two parties gradually increased, they bestowed upon each other names of reproach; and from hence arose the so much famed distinction of *Whig and Tory*—The petitioners, looking upon their adversaries as entirely devoted to the Court and the popish faction, gave them the name of Tories; a name given to the Irish robbers, villains and cut-throats, since called *Rapparees*. Thus the name of Tories serves now only to distinguish one of two factions, which still divide England. The *abhorrers*, on their side, considering the *petitioners* as men entirely in the principles of the parliament of 1640, and as Presbyterians, gave them the name of *Whig* or *sour milk*----formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid covenanters." Rapin, vol. 2, p. 712.

"Whig, a Scottish, and as some say, an Irish word, literally signifying *Whey*. Tory is another Irish word, signifying a *robber or highwayman*—Under the reign of Charles II, while his brother, then Duke of York, was obliged to retire into Scotland, there were two parties formed in that country. That of the Duke was the strongest, persecuted the other, and frequently reduced them to fly into the mountains and woods, where those unhappy fugitives had frequently no other subsistence, for a long time, than cow's milk. Hence they called their adversaries Tories, q. d. *robbers*; and the Tories, upbraiding them with their unhappiness, from the milk on which they lived, called them Whigs. From Scotland, the two names came over with the Duke to England."----Encyclopedia (WHIG.)

Burnet, in the "History of his own Times," p. 41, derives the name Whig from the *whigamores* of the West of Scotland.

"The very name," says Hume, (speaking of the "petitioners" and "abhorrers") "by which each party denominated its antagonists, discovers the virulence and rancour which prevailed: for, besides *petitioner and abhorrer*, this year is remarkable for being the epoch of the well known epithets of *Whig and Tory*." "These silly terms of reproach," continues D'Israeli, in citing the above from Hume, (and D'Israeli let it be observed, belongs to the high prerogative party) "are still preserved amongst us, as if the palladium of British liberty was guarded by these exotic names (for they are not English) which the parties so invidiously bestow on each other. They are ludicrous enough in their origin: the friends of the Court and the advocates of lineal succession were, by the republican party, branded with the title of *Tories*, which was the name of certain Irish robbers; while the Court party, in return, could find no other revenge than by appropriating, to the Covenanters and republicans of that class, the name of the Scotish beverage of sour milk, whose virtue they considered so expressive of their dispositions, and which is called *Whig*."----*Curiosities of Literature*, 2d series, at the title of "POLITICAL NICK-NAMES."

The above citations are, we trust, abundantly sufficient to show, that these ancient party names have, from their origin downwards, designated, in England and in this country, the two great, essential, and political divisions, of those *who always think power in the right*----who hold it proper *that the government should always exercise the powers* (be they what they may) *that it deems necessary, or finds convenient and agreeable*----who always *fear any attempt at checking usurpation*; and think *every body fit to be trusted*, in political movements, *except those who have the sole right of making them*----THE MASS OF THE COMMUNITY: and, on the other hand, of those *who see nothing particularly sacred in the abuse or violation*, by those in power, *of an authority given them only for the maintenance of the public happiness and freedom*: of those who regard the people as *having just as fair a right to do wrong* as Kings, Presidents, or any other sort of Governor; and *as much less apt to exercise that right*. The first may certainly, at times, talk in fair, round, republican phrases, about "liberty," "the constitution," "the people's rights," "the blessings of a free government." But the misfortune is, that *any* government is to them a "free government." The actual system (no matter with what vices it may be rotten) is always, to them, the only one that is truly wise and free.---- Even its admitted corruptions and abuses are, in their view, better and safer than could be any popular effort to reform them. They are the Candides of a political Optimism, that is always charmed with the existing order of things, be it hanging, or pestilence, or auto-da-fes, or massacres, or earthquakes, or whatever else. The people around them is always the happiest of human societies----its rulers, the wisest and most patriotic of governors---the world, 'the best of all possible worlds,' no matter what convulsions of nature or crimes of man may, at the moment, be deforming it. To them, all authority is sacred, except the only legitimate source of all authority----Law, as constituted, by the will of the society, for its happiness; not law, as abused by the perversions of dishonesty or made formidable by the usurpations of tyranny. For them, not merely the *acts*, but the very *persons* of those in power have a sanctity, that rises, by regular gradation, according to the power that they wield. The slightest office invests a man with many a sudden virtue. Add a fresh appointment, and new excellencies gather about his person and his mind: till, with the last degree of power (no matter how attained or exercised) he is crowned with perfections rather divine than human, such as the Tory party's adoration now lavishes upon the incomparable Jackson, and will be equally ready to lavish upon his successor, be he the illustrious Martin or the pure Amos; whose virtues, though now merely ministerial, will then instantly expand into the full blown ones of Royalty:

"Great, if a minister: but if a King,
More great, more wise, more just, more every thing."

The editor of the Charleston Courier, now travelling in the Eastern section of the Union, mentions, among the strange names he has met with, *Preserved Fish*, *Supply Ham*, and *Experience Bacon*.

THE GOLD BRIBE.

The tools of the Administration are endeavoring to make the most of the Gold Coin: they vainly suppose public attention may be diverted from the monstrous doctrines of the *Protest*, by these *shining arguments*. They are like an old Granny attempting to prevail on some stubborn child to take a nauseous drug—here, my boy, only swallow this, and you shall have these "Hard Democrats"—the "Yellow Boys." Swallow the Proclamation—Fore Bill—Protest—Van Buren, and all, and you may have (if you can give good Bank Notes for them) gold Eagles and half Eagles, without the *Cap of Liberty*, or "*E pluribus unum*," to gingle in your pockets. Was there ever such foolery! Jackson can change even the relative value of Gold!

If it had been compatible with the infallibility of the Cabinet to take council from the experience of others, they could have learned the absurdity of any law to determine the relative value of metals. Philip 1st, of France, adulterated the *Livre* of Charlemagne, by mixing with it one-third alloy, and yet called it a *Livre*; but the *Livre* of Philip would not purchase as much as that of Charlemagne by one-third. And just so is it with Andrew's New Eagles—they will not purchase as much as the Old Ones, by precisely so much as they are deficient in *pure gold*. And it is a great mistake to suppose that they can even be *forced* into circulation while the local Banks continue to issue small notes. Yet, the cry is, Jackson Gold! "Hard Democrats"—"Yellow Boys." Jackson has put down the Bank! Jackson has put into circulation *gold money*. Verily, one might conclude, from the great noise made about Gold, that it could be had for nothing; and all the Jackson men, at least, have their pockets lined with it! The truth is, it is all *humbug*; the last convulsive throe of expiring Jacksonism—a desperate effort to cover the sins of the Administration with a *handful* of gold. Surely the advocates of unlimited power must think the People of the United States are mere children, whose attention may, at any time, be drawn off from more serious subjects by showing them a TOY. But the scheme will not go down in North Carolina. The People of this State see through the trick, and will treat it with the contempt it merits. We have but little doubt, that the next Legislature of the State will show, too plainly perhaps for some, what the views of North Carolina are on the general policy of the present administration.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

From the Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

DISGRACEFUL.

Blood-shed—Violence—Outrages of the Office-Holders.

The cause of the office-holders exhibits a reckless determination *to put down the people* by measures they care not how desperate. They will not only use open bribery and brazen corruption; they will not only resort to fraud and illegality; they are not content with misrepresentation and scurrility: but, to effect their base purposes, they do not hesitate to *put down the people by force*. It is no longer safe for the freemen of the land peaceably to assemble. The office-holders and their minions assail them with stones, clubs, and even with knives. There has not been, for some time, a meeting of the Whigs, which the collar-men have not thus attacked. They have indeed in some instances done the most serious injury. Many have been wounded, some dangerously, and all severely. These disgraceful outrages are not the *mere* results of momentary irritation; but the consequence of a systematic plan adopted by the Jackson men to prevent the people from exercising their constitutional and unalienable right of assembling peaceably to deliberate on public affairs. These are facts which cannot be denied. Now what must be the inevitable consequence if those outrages are suffered? Not only the Whigs, but the misguided Jackson men who are made the instruments of their oppression, will be rendered slaves—slaves without even the right to murmur. The privilege which every subject of William the Fourth enjoys unmolested is wrested from us; and we are not only beggared and made slaves, but even denied the poor right of assembling and saying that we ARE slaves.

We have asserted that they assailed us with knives. It is true. They have even shed blood! and at this moment a young freeman, named Ash, is at the point of death from wounds inflicted by a supporter of Gen. Ash. The circumstances are of a character calculated to rouse the very stones to mutiny and rage. Young Ash, who is a modest, modest, and most exemplary citizen, chanced to be present at the Jackson meeting in the second ward; where he neither uttered a word nor took any part in the proceedings which could offend even the most violent. The meeting, it must be remembered, was held in Callowhill street *in the open street*; and no one could pass along without mingling in the crowd. One of the collar-men, a wretch named Miller, seeing young Ash present, rushed towards him and buried his knife in his bosom. The unoffending youth fell, after having received several dreadful wounds, and was borne off by several sympathizing citizens. He is now at the point of death, and should he recover, it will only be by one of those miracles which the present advanced state of the medical science can occasionally accomplish.

What are the peaceful citizens of this commonwealth to think of this? Are we to suffer, *to bleed*, under the missiles, the clubs, the knives, of a band of ruffians, hired by the gold of the office-holders, or encited by their falsehoods, to put down the people in the exercise of their undoubted rights? We appeal to all honest Jackson men—can you, will you, sanction this? You know not how soon the foot which now tramples the people in the dust, may crush you and yours; you cannot foresee how soon the knife which drips with the blood of our friend, may by the same arm be directed against yours. Let every decent, peaceable, and well-wishing citizen, whatever may have been his party politics, join in prostrating a faction which resorts to such fearful means, and which would not only violate our national charter, but drive us from our public meetings by lawless force, and even shed the blood of our citizens in the open highway. Let the people look to it; or the time will come when all law will be disregarded, and the people bleed under the fury of their reckless tyrants, like sheep under the reeking teeth of the wolf or the tiger.

A good Jackson-man.—In conversation the other day, it was remarked that if Gen. Jackson was to advocate the re-charter of the Bank, a large proportion of his followers would also turn round and advocate the measure. "To be sure we would," replied one, "Gen. Jackson knows what's right, and we will support him."

AT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday, September 27, 1834.

☞ The Western Weekly Review, of August 29th, devotes much space to some remarks of ours in regard to the *supposed* defamation of Washington by old Col. Duane in 1796. We notice the article in the Review, briefly for the purpose of doing justice to Col. Duane.

At the time mentioned, we were *not in being*; of course we knew nothing, personally, of Col. Duane's course: but the charge against him, as being the reviler of Washington, seemed so well authenticated, even by some who *always* belonged to the party to which he was attached in '96, that we copied it with perfect confidence in its truth. It seems, however, that the charge is unmerited; and it is no less our pleasure than our duty thus to retract the imputation which we were innocently instrumental in propagating, to the injury of Col. Duane.

The 'Review' says we are "wrong in supposing that it hailed the President's Proclamation as an acknowledgment of the doctrines of the old Federal party."—"We hailed it," says the Review, "as an acknowledgment of the soundest constitutional principles."

Now, to our understanding, there is not a shade of real difference between what we imputed to the Review, and what it acknowledges. The Review admits —*nay*, argues—that the doctrines of the Proclamation are identical with those against which the Republican party warred in '90, and subsequently: it follows, inevitably, that they are the "old Federal doctrines;" for there were but two parties then known in this country, and they were divided upon constitutional principles.—For the Review, then, to say that it "hailed the Proclamation as an acknowledgment of the soundest constitutional principles," seems to us very like a *plea in justification*.

Although differing as the antipodes from the Review in politics, we have always, since we first knew it, admired its general candor, and its ability: and we must say that we were somewhat surprized to see it recognize the doctrines of the *Proclamation*, while in the same paragraph there is a faintly-implied denial of the *Federal* doctrines.

Can it be that the Review is a little afraid of the name *Federal*? Names are terrible—— we were going to say *things*, but they are not things—they are sometimes great bugbears. The name *Nullification* has frightened many an old Democrat into the opposite field, while still more have been driven by it to mount *the fence*, and there await the course of events before they descend into an uncertain arena.

As for ourself, we have, perhaps, less regard for *names*, than *prudence* would justify. If we believed entirely in the old Federal construction of the Constitution, we should not hesitate to defend it, even under its worst name. The integrity of that party, we repeat for the hundredth time, we never questioned; and why should any free man shrink from defending any principles honestly entertained?

Contrary, as we have long ago stated, to early and strong prejudices, we became a proselyte to the doctrine of State Rights, or, in plain English, *Nullification*, the Republican doctrine of '98. We believe that its tendency is to preserve the equilibrium between the General and the State Governments, and thereby to perpetuate our Union and Liberty. It is on *this account* that we defend it, in spite of all its imputed odiousness, and of the bitter proscription under which its advocates have to labor.

The Review says, "If the Editor of the Carolinian argues for the *truth*, and not for *victory*, we shall be happy to convince him that the direct tendency of Nullification is to overthrow and destroy all that is dear or valuable in our Republican institutions."

We assure the Editor of the Review, whose temper and talents we equally esteem, that we argue for *truth and victory* both. We believe that *truth* is on our side, and therefore we are anxious for *victory*: but, if he will convince our judgment of error, we will readily sacrifice our pride of opinion upon the altar of truth. We hope *he* will divest *himself* of the instruments of prejudice, and, thus stripped, meet naked us in fair and equal combat. Let him do this: let him exorcise the evil spirit of *Consolidation*, that misleads him by whispering in his ear the fabulous horrors of *Nullification*, and we shall not despair of seeing him yet abjure the error of his ways in politics.

Situated, as the Editor of the Review is, in the very focus of Jacksonism, and within a day's pilgrimage of the *Sainted Hermitage*, we are less surprized at his partiality for the presiding divinity, than pleased with the dignified freedom from servility which distinguishes him from most of his co-laborers. And, although we may never approximate more closely in politics, he will always command our respect so long as he continues to keep that erect position which we the more admire on account of its rareness with the editorial corps of the party to which we are sorry he is attached.

RENUNCIATIONS.

Every mail, from every quarter of the country, brings us intelligence of the declension of Jacksonism. In some places the subsidence of the disease is gradual—in others it disappears rapidly—in proportion to the temperament and *constitutional* vigor of those affected by it.

Dr. Cocke, a State Senator from Albemarle County, Virginia, has published a long and interesting circular to his constituents, in which he does ample justice to Gen. Jackson for his military services—dwells much upon the hopes excited in his breast by the election of the General to the Presidency; but regrets that the President has disappointed those hopes, and, by pursuing a course at war with all the sound and conservative principles of the Government, and of the Union, has *compelled* him to abandon his support and to oppose his measures.

Dudley Selden, a distinguished Member of Congress from New York, has addressed a similar letter to his constituents. Mr. Selden was an early friend of the General, and advocated his election when Martin Van Buren and the party now most clamorous *for*, were *denouncing* the old man, as totally unfit in temper, talents, and attainments. But Mr. Selden says he supported the General upon his *avowed principles*; and, since the President has proved faithless to those principles, he cannot, as an honest man and a patriot, continue to support his Administration.

These are admirable addresses, and cannot fail, coming as they do from men of unsuspected and unsuspicious motives, to produce a powerful and salutary effect.

If the parties were thoroughly analyzed, it would be found that a large majority of those distinguished men who at first supported Gen. Jackson, have abandoned him; while at least as great a proportion of his former most violent enemies are now fed at his hands. Why is this? There must be gross tergiversation somewhere. If the party that now supports the President be consistent, *he* must have changed: if *he* has maintained *his* principles, the boasted *radicals* must have deserted *theirs*, to conform with doctrines they formerly abused. This is a matter between the Chief and his present followers; and, let them take which horn of the dilemma they may, we think they must be hooked.

TENNESSEE.

The Convention of Tennessee have at length completed the new Constitution; and the papers generally in that State appear to think it will be ratified by the People.

Many radical and important changes have been made in the fundamental law of our sister State, and we shall take the first favorable occasion to recur to them more particularly.

The Convention could not agree upon a permanent Seat of Government, but left it to be located by the Legislature of 1843.

☞ Judge White, of Tennessee, has been nominated, in that State, to succeed President Jackson.

Some papers censure the young Western Star for too much ambition. We wish her old Mother had a little *more* of that quality, as she has tried meekness and humility long enough to discover that, whatever may be their excellence when found in men, they are neither productive of honor nor profit to States.

☞ A report has been in circulation for some time, that Chief-Justice Marshall intended soon to resign;—and another, that he could not live long, being in very bad health.

We are glad to see the Richmond Whig contradict both: it says the venerable Chief-Justice does *not* intend to resign, and is in the enjoyment, at present, of very good health.

It is most anxiously to be hoped that his natural and judicial life will both outlast the present Administration. He is the only first-rate jurist on the Supreme bench; there is a new vacancy, occasioned by the recent death of Judge Johnson; and woe to the country if both places should be filled by parasites of third-rate ability and no-rate principles!

☞ The last "Mechanic's Magazine" contains the "Proceedings of the New York State Convention of Mechanics, held at Utica, in August last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect produced on the various Mechanical Trades by the present system of State Prison discipline."

The Convention have published a very able address, and a series of resolutions, intended to prove the pernicious tendency and effects of the prison discipline, and to make known their determination to exert all their energies, through the elective franchise, to remove the evil.

They lay down, and sustain with ability, the following positions, viz: That "the system does not inflict sufficient punishment, has but little tendency to prevent crime or reform criminals, that it imposes an unjust and enormous tax on mechanics, and is degrading to their character."

☞ The notorious William Cobbet, a member of the British Parliament, has written "The Life of General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States," and has literally exhausted the vocabulary of fine and high-sounding terms in praise of "the Greatest and Best." The book has been re-published in this country. We advise the northern booksellers to issue, immediately, an edition of a previous work of Cobbet, entitled "A Bone for Democrats to Knaw," in which Washington is called a Rebel and a Villain, the Revolutionary Congress denounced as Traitors, and every Republican of note, at the time it was written, abused in the vilest terms.—It would be an appropriate appendix to the life of the Hero, and no doubt would command a large sale. Cobbet, however, it must be acknowledged, is the very man, at this crisis, to write a history of *his friend's* life—for he has the faculty of so completely beplastering his subjects, either with "glory" or gloom, that the American People will indeed be dull and stupid if they are not enchanted at the good things which are said of their President by the Englishman who formerly traduced the Father of their Country.

☞ The Cholera prevails to an alarming extent on the rice-plantations along the Savannah River. Some of the Planters have lost nearly all, and others more or less, of their negroes—while others have deserted their homes, with all their crops unsecured, and fled to the pine lands of the interior, for the purpose of saving the lives of their families.

A few cases of the disease have also been reported by the respective Boards of Health of Savannah and Augusta, as having occurred in those cities; but it appears to spread slowly, and to be less mortal than on the river.

A strict quarantine of all vessels bound to Charleston, has been ordered by the proper authorities of that city. No case has been reported there.

☞ Mr. Blum, of Salem, has already published the "Farmers' and Planters' large Almanac for 1835."

Wishing to peep a "wee bit" into the future, we looked into one of these prophetic chronicles of events yet to come, and found a great many very in— but we must not tell what they contain; if any one wishes to know, let him buy one of the Almanacs—they are a cheap and useful sort of a book.

☞ *Suum cuique tribuito.*—Had it been a matter of sufficient importance to complain of, we might, frequently within the last year, have remonstrated or "protested" against the errors of our brethren, in crediting our poor productions to others.

Our friend of the Fayetteville Observer, or one of his *imps* we presume it was, committed an error of this sort in his paper of the 23d, in relation to an article of ours commenting upon one from the Globe.—The article was credited to the "Carolina Watchman." The similarity between the names of the Carolinian and Carolina Watchman, may easily lead to such an error.

One *Editor* need not reason with *another* to prove that he likes to see his offspring, as well of the mind as of the body, called by their right names

☞ We find the following articles in the "Southern Christian Herald," (a religious paper published in Columbia, S. C.) of the 2d instant.

It gives us pleasure to state again, what we remarked last spring, upon the reception of the first number of the Herald, that it is conducted with much ability, and always abounds in useful and interesting matter. The prospectus of the Herald will be found in our advertising columns, and it will afford us pleasure to receive and forward the names of subscribers.

Some time ago, Dr. Ely, the Editor of the Philadelphian, was a zealous supporter of President Jackson: he preached a sermon, in which he so pointedly alluded, in terms of approbation, to the Hero of New Orleans, that it excited a good deal of feeling. We are glad to find that the Rev. Doctor has become undeceived—that he has found out the *real* character of the President—and has, accordingly, like a true Christian and patriot, the independence to renounce his error, and to warn his countrymen against the danger of concentrating "all legislative, judicial, civil, and military power, in one Executive officer."

The remarks by the editor of the Christian Herald, introducing the article from Dr. Ely's paper, are so appropriate, that we could not deny them a place in our columns.

From the Southern Christian Herald.

DR. ELY.

We copy the following reply of Dr. Ely to a correspondent, for the perusal of those who are in the habit of raising the cry against every religious man who may express political opinions at variance with their own particular notions. Nay, some bigots remind us of a cross child that imagines every one is pointing a finger at it. Will Dr. Ely inform us whether Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian Church or not? We have often heard it said he was, and we know upon good authority that he is profane, and cannot with any consistency be the member of any sound church. We wish to know whether influence or station can qualify any one for church membership. In these times of "elective-affinity" Presbyteries and Synods, by means of which the bounds of the church can be enlarged to any extent, so as to take in any class of persons, we cannot determine from any one's character whether he belongs to the church or not.

From the Philadelphian.

"Answer to a Correspondent.—A much respected citizen, over his own proper signature asks us, "do you really think the cause of the Redeemer can be at all advanced by quotations from such a man as Davy Crockett!"

We answer, that on the seventeenth of July we copied from some of the public prints a few remarks of Mr. C. uttered in Congress on the twenty-sixth of June last, on a bill making appropriations, &c. without intimating any approbation or disapprobation of the same. It may serve the cause of the Redeemer for our pious readers to be well informed on all subjects of public welfare or injury. It may conduce to their usefulness as Christian citizens to learn the true state of our public affairs, whether it be by Crockett or Cobbet, Webster, Calhoun and Clay, or Forsyth and Grundy. In giving brief extracts from speeches in Congress, no editor is required to approve the character or justify the conduct of the speaker whose words he quotes. We have a few maxims, which we hold to be good, that the truth is worthy of credit, whether stated by sinner or saint; and that men ought to believe truth when disclosed to them, even should the devil preach it.

The same fellow citizen asks, "would such abuse of our chief magistrate be proper food for an anxious inquirer after truth?" Answer.—No abuse of our chief magistrate ought to be countenanced by any one; and surely, neither abuse, nor the Declaration of Independence, nor any one of the President's public documents, nor the first chapter of the first of Chronicles, would be spiritual food to the soul of one asking, 'what shall I do to be saved?' But one who has secured his own salvation by believing the gospel may act the part of a Christian, of a Christian editor, or a Christian minister, by learning the true state of our country and endeavoring to save it from all the mischief, anarchy, and distress, that frequently result from misrule, or transcending the constitutional powers given to our rulers. Going to the polls, administering justice, laying out the highways, and making money by honest industry, are not food for dying souls, but they are Christian duties to be performed in their proper place.

You are aware that there is no religious paper in the country which meddles less with politics than the Philadelphian; and yet the editor would deserve severe reprehension, if he thought the conduct of the chief magistrate calculated to ruin the fair prospects of our country, and he should not seek to prevent it by exciting, so far as he could, mighty public opinion to the exercise of wholesome constraint and restraint in relation to the President. If our government is fast verging to absolute monarchy, as undoubtedly is the case, what friend of our republican institutions ought not to lift up his warning voice, and protest against the concentration of all legislative, judicial, civil, and military power in one Executive officer? A government more arbitrary and absolute than that of the king of England or France, is at this moment wielded in our country; and the tendency of some of the present measures of General Jackson will undoubtedly be to paralyze industry, contract our trade, impede our manufactures, and depreciate the whole wealth of our nation to the extent of one-fourth, if not of one-third; until some adequate remedy is provided for the evil which he is bringing on us.

Our correspondent finally asks, 'Is there not field and matter enough in the cause of our divine master, without touching in any way on politics?' Answer.—The religion of Jesus Christ, reduced to practice, is intimately connected with all the interests, temporal, spiritual, social, and political, of mankind. He who is not conscientious and religious in his politics, is not to be regarded as truly religious in any thing.—Moreover, many of the subscribers to our paper receive no other periodical, and they naturally wish the Philadelphian to give them information concerning our national affairs, as well as their ecclesiastical matters, and the benevolent operations of the day.

And pray, respected correspondent, are you not a religious man and a politician also? While the editor of this paper did and could vindicate your favorite President, were not his political notices acceptable to you? We have never abused the magistrate of our nation. We have made no use of any personal knowledge or communications to decry him; but in his public measures we are as deeply concerned as most of our fellow citizens; and he who pays taxes, who has a wife, children, life, reputation, real estate, personal property, and his country, all at stake, whether he be clergyman or layman, has a right to speak, vote, and publish, agreeably to the principles of patriotism and Christianity. If any are unwilling to accord to us this liberty they are not the freemen they profess themselves."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Lancaster District, S. C., on the 29th ultimo, Mr. RICHARD AUSTILL, of Surry county, N. C, to Miss FRANCES ANN LOVEITT, of Lancaster District.

From the Georgia News.

"A GREAT MAN IS FALLEN IN ISRAEL!"—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. He expired on the morning of the 15th instant, within eight miles of Elberton, whither he was going to hold his semi-annual Court. He was taken violently with the bilious cholic, and died the day after he was attacked.

Georgia has lost her distinguished son—and our country one of its most prominent citizens. His loss will be deeply felt, and his death profoundly regretted.—Truly may we say,

"In the midst of life, we are in death!"

THE REV. DR. BEDELL.

The remains of Dr. Bedell were brought to this city on Sunday. On Tuesday afternoon a large assemblage attended at his late residence, to accompany his remains to "the house appointed for all living." Among them were Bishops White and Onderdonk, of this Diocese, and Bishop Moore, of Virginia, a near and attached relative of the deceased. A large number of the Clergy of this Diocese, with several from others, together with Ministers of other denominations, were also present.—Besides the long train of mourners, the street was lined with silent spectators, and St. Andrew's Church, to which the corpse was borne by the Vestry, was filled to overflowing. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Tyng.—We have never listened to it on an occasion of greater interest and solemnity. May those who have heard the living instructions of the servant of God whose mortal remains were brought into the sanctuary on this occasion, recal to mind his faithful counsels!—and may all who witnessed the last solemn scene, say, from their hearts, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE HALLEY COMET.

The Halley Comet, which fulfilled the calculations of Dr. Halley, by re-appearing in 1756, after a period of 78 years, has again described its orbit, and is visible in the east. The New York Courier and Enquirer remarks:

"The Comet.—This long looked for and much dreaded eccentric has at length made its appearance and can be distinguished in the east near the Constellation *Taurus*.

"At this time its distance from the earth is forty-two millions of miles. On the 13th September its distance will be twenty-two millions of miles, and it will then become brilliant. On the 1st October its distance will be six millions of miles, and it will then be near the fore feet of Ursa Major, and will be above the horizon the whole twenty-four hours. On the 6th October it will be nearest the earth, being distant only three and a half millions of miles. In the beginning of the year 1836, it will emerge from the sun beams, and again become visible, at a distance of forty millions of miles. On the 1st March, 1836, it will be within twenty-five millions of miles of the earth. It will then recede till it disappears, and will not be visible again until the year 1912."

ORIGINAL TRANSLATION.

Major Paul.—Every one who visited Washington during the Winter of 1827-8, will remember an old creature by the name of Herrick, who could be seen at all hours, of the recess of the two houses, skipping about from one boarding house to another, dressed out in an old tarnished military coat, a three cornered hat, high boots, and other things to match. Herrick had come up to Washington to attend to a land claim which he held by virtue of his Major's commission, obtained in some Indian campaign; he lounged about in lobby and committee rooms, made himself so much at home with every body and every thing, that by general consent, he went by the name of 'Major Paul.' On the day that the late Mr. Randolph made his great speech on retrenchment, Herrick took a snug seat in the gallery beside Gooch of Richmond, who was taking notes for the Enquirer.—As the speech went on, the Major indulged in a sort of running commentary on the little that he was able to comprehend, and touching all the residue he 'made free' to propound inquiries, to the infinite annoyance of the reporter, who wished his tormentor at the devil. When the speaker changed the topic of debate, he introduced a quotation from Virgil, *canamus paullo majora:* this was beyond the Major's depth, but remembering that Randolph was a descendant of Pocahontas, he jogged Gooch by the elbow,—"what's that! Indian talk? eh! what does it mean friend?" The note taker, out of patience, looked the old man sternly in the face, "mean! it means we must cane Major Paul!" The Major retreated out of the gallery in great haste, and it was remarked afterwards that he always looked suspiciously at the Virginia orator and his man Juba.—*Virginia Free Press.*

A company of equestrians lately performed at Canandaigua, and among other feats, was the riding off without paying the printer.

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from a lot in Salisbury, on Thursday the 25th instant, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, one fore foot white, and one of his hoofs believed to be split—he is 11 or 12 years old, is a natural pacer, and very gentle.

Five Dollars Reward will be given for the delivery of said Horse to the subscriber, living two and a half miles from Beard's Bridge, on the road to Lexington. FRED'K BILLINGS.

September 27, 1834. 1t*

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to. DAVID REINHARDT,

Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Rowan County, residing on the Northeast side of the Yadkin River, will present a Memorial to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, praying to be annexed to the County of Davidson.

September 27, 1834.—3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of CADE & CRAIGE, was dissolved on the first day of September, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern, will make payment to Burton Craige, who is duly authorized to receipt for the same; and all persons having demands, are requested to present them to him for settlement.

JOHN A. CADE,
BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1834. tf

☞ The Notes and Accounts of the late Firm of Cade & Craige have been placed, in my absence, in the hands of W. Munroe, for collection. All persons wishing to save cost, will do well to pay him immediately. B. CRAIGE.

September 27, 1834. 3t

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Winter Session of this School, taught by the Subscriber and his Lady, will, Divine Providence permitting, commence on the *first Monday in November next.*

The session will be of five months, and the terms of Tuition, per session, as follows:

For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking, - - $4 00

For the above, with English Grammar, Parsing, Dictation, Composition, Geography, History, and needle-work, - - 8 00

For ditto, with Natural, Moral, and Intellectual Philosophy—Astronomy, with use of the Globes—Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, the French Language, Drawing, and Painting, - - - - - - 10 00

All accounts must be closed at the end of each session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in the most respectable families, at $1 25 per week.

☞ The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 6¼ miles from Statesville, on the road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS.

Iredell County, Sept. 27, 1834. 4t

Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN

20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

☞ The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.

September 27, 1834. 3m

Fashionable and Durable!!

The Subscribers, having entered into Copartnership,

In the Tailoring Business,

AT MOCKSVILLE,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of the Citizens of the Village, and of the adjacent country.

They receive regularly, from the North, the latest Fashions, and can assure the public that all work committed to them will be executed in the Neatest, most Fashionable, and most Durable manner.

☞ They will also CUT OUT for those who wish to have clothes made by other hands.

They hope that, by strict attention and punctuality, and by a disposition to accommodate, they will be considered worthy of a liberal patronage from an enlightened public.

RYAN & OZMENT.

Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834. 3t

The Old Establishment!

Philip F. Meroney, *Tailor,*

Respectfully announces to his Customers and the Public in general, that he

STILL CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

Tailoring Business,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

In the Village of Mocksville,

Where he will, at all times, be ready to attend to any work entrusted to him, and to finish it off with Neatness, Durability, & Despatch.

☞ Having made arrangements to receive, quarterly, from Philadelphia, the most fashionable styles of clothing in that city, he feels warranted in saying, that, for neatness of fit, and faithfulness of execution, his work shall NOT be surpassed by ANY done in this part of the Southern country.

He hopes, by assiduous attention, and by doing good work, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him by the enlightened and generous public, and for which he returns his grateful acknowledgments.

☞ Garments of every description will be CUT OUT for those who have their clothes made up by others, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.

P. F. M. is Agent for Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, inventor of the Patent Protractor for the use of Cutting, and will teach the art in the shortest manner to all who may make application.

☞ One or Two good Workmen will receive constant employment and good wages.

Mocksville, Sept. 27, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing 844 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and [illegible] The Improvements, consisting and all necessary out-[illegible] and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by application to the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Lincolnton Post-Office. JAMES [illegible]

September 6, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Salisbury, May [illegible]

WE are prepared to execute every kind of JOB PRINTING in a very superior style, and on terms as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

"Better and better still!!" quoth he.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834.
Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Charlotte, N.C.
On Wednesday the 1st of October.

CAPITAL PRIZE { $5,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000 DOLLARS	is	$5,000
1 " of	3,000 DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,010 DOLLARS	is	2,010
10 " of	1,000 DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500 DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300 DOLLARS	is	3,000
20 " of	200 DOLLARS	is	4,000
50 " of	100 DOLLARS	is	5,000
60 " of	50 DOLLARS	is	3,000
100 " of	30 DOLLARS	is	3,000
200 " of	20 DOLLARS	is	4,000
366 " of	15 DOLLARS	is	5,490
6,000 " of	9 DOLLARS	is	54,000
6,000 " of	5 DOLLARS	is	30,000
6,000 " of	3 50	is	21,000
18,899 Prizes,	amounting to		$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—The Prizes of $9, $5, and $3 50, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to $3 50 each.

EXAMPLE:

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to $9 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to $5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to $3 50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost $35 00
And must draw nett - - - - 14 87½

$20 12½

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for $20 12½, get the Managers' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over $14 87½, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

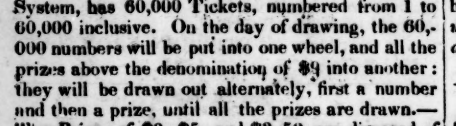
A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - - $20 12½
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 10 06¼
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - 5 03

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, - - - - $3 50
Halves, - - - - - 1 75
Quarters, - - - - - 0 87½

Stevenson & Points,
Salisbury, Aug. 30, 1834. *Managers.*

TO JOURNEYMEN.



THE Subscriber is anxious to employ a first-rate workman at the Boot and Shoe making business. He will give liberal wages to one who can come well recommended for steady habits and good work: none others need apply.

JOSEPH WELSH.
Mocksville, Sept. 13, 1834.

State of North-Carolina:

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity—SPRING TERM, 1834.

William Guy and others, vs. James Guy and others. } Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Courthouse in Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next—then and there to answer the petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and the prayer thereof be granted.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.
August 23, 1834. 6w

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

...are prepared to execute every kind of Printing ...in a very superior style, and our charges will be ...reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will ...ways meet the most prompt attention.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c. IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND

on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing

455 Acres,

40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury,

Containing 507 Acres.

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

There will also be Sold, at public auction,

On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,
ON THE ABOVE PREMISES,

A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.;
GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds;
All my Plantation Utensils;

Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale. MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

☞ N.B. Should the above tracts of Land not be disposed of before the 21st day of October, they *will also be sold on that day, to the highest bidder.* M. B. LOCKE.

September 6, 1834. tds

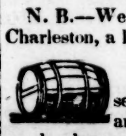
☞ NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe—and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.
Front Street, Cheraw, S.C.
August 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of



Groceries,

selected with great care, and purchased before goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 Hhds. SUGAR;
200 bags COFFEE;
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar;
300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;
200 coils BALE ROPE;
1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE;
18 tons Swedes and English IRON;
1000 sacks SALT.

Also——TEAS of every kind.

Sept. 6, 1834.—6t A. & R. McK.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

☞ His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, June 28, 1834. tf

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of $100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury

JAMES BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, June 28, 1834. tf

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N. C.,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE DEVOTED TO
Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence,
UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a *literal* construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.—"Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; *let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended.* If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1834. R. H. MADRA.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west of Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.

There are 460 ACRES in the tract, about one-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

☞ The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County.

SAMUEL JETER.
August 30, 1834. 9t

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,
In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.

☞ His Shop is on the Main-Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he intends to keep on hand, for sale cheap,

Every description of Vehicles,

From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barrow.

☞ REPAIRING will also at all times be attended to, and executed in a very superior manner, at the shortest possible notice.

Charges moderate, and terms made easy.
Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834.—1y

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will hereafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furnish to their customers and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so delightful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling satisfied that their assertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

P. SHAVER & CO.
Salisbury, July 19, 1834. tf

☞ REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley, TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice,

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer,*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, 1834.

John Ward, vs. David Leonard. } Justice's Judgment levied on the defendant's undivided interest in the following Tracts of Land, to wit: one tract containing 265 acres, on the waters of Pounder's fork, joining Frederick Young, Geo. Beck, and others; also, 301 acres, more or less, joining the lands of Peter Headrick, George Sechrist, David Swing, and others; also, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Swearing Creek, joining the lands of Ebenezer Smith, John Darr, and others.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the COURT, that the defendant has left the County of Davidson, so that notice of said Levy cannot be served on him: Therefore, *It is Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made, for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, David Leonard, appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next; then and there to show cause why the plaintiff shall not have a judgment and an order of sale granted against the lands aforesaid, to satisfy his said demand.

Attest:
SAM'L. GAITHER, C.C.C.
By D. MOCK, D.C.
September 13, 1834. 3t

State of North Carolina:

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
AUGUST TERM, 1834.

Esther Thomason, vs. Heirs at Law of Francis Williams, dec. } Sci. fa.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, for the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, William Grigs and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GAITHER, C.C.C.
By D. MOCK, D.C.
September 13, 1834. 6t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published ... Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

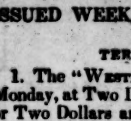
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Residence in Lincoln County,
Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres
Of Real Good Farming Land,



On which is a fine *Brick Building*, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—

Another Tract of Land,

Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing about

Eight Hundred Acres,

ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

☞ The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY.
Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell will do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, May 24, 1834, tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....September 24.

	cents.		
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8 a 10
peach,	45 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	2½	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	10	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112½ a 125
Corn,	40 a 50	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	6 a 10
Flour, (scarce)	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...September 16.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	55 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 35
apple,	28 a 33	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	17 a 18	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	14
Cotton,	11 a 12½	loaf,	16 a 19
Corn,	90 a 95	Salt,	55 a 65
Flaxseed,	110 a 120	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	500 a 550	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	13 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)...September 18.

Bacon,	12½ a 15	Meal, (scarce,)	87 a 100
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Molasses,	40 a 50
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 8½
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	50
Cotton, new,	12½ a 13½	Rice,	450 a 500
Corn,	75 a 87	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	32 a 35	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	Sugar, prime,	9 a 12½
Flour, super.,	550 a 650	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 18
Iron,	5 a 6	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 15
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	100 a 000

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)...September 12.

Bacon,	11 a 12½	Lard,	10 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	500 a 700
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 300
Butter,	18 a 20	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	60 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 22
Cotton,	10 a 15	Tallow,	10 a 12
Flour,	750 a 800	Teas,	1 a 1 25
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)...September 6.

Bacon,	12 a 12	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	(Cam. mills)	900 a 000
apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 15	Lard,	12 a 13
Cotton,	10 a 13½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	100 a 125	Whiskey,	40 a 50
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 120